

by the Congress, or whether these funds would now be used. On August 2, I sent the Secretary of Defense another letter asking him to give us his specific recommendations as to any additional amounts which could be used effectively during fiscal year 1961 for the programs essential to a strengthened national defense.

On August 9, Secretary Gates replied to my letter of July 28. His reply revealed that there had been a partial thaw in the funds that had been frozen on July 7, a month and 2 days earlier. Whereas, \$1,097,633,000 had been frozen on July 7, the amount frozen was now \$621,302,000. In addition, \$978,749,000 had been apportioned to the military departments, but they were instructed not to proceed to place orders or contracts until completion of reviews being made by the Secretary of Defense and specific release of the items or programs in question.

Thus, as of today, the Department of Defense tells us that \$978,749,000 is temporarily frozen, but is expected to be released for use during fiscal year 1961 after completion of current reviews.

In addition, there is \$621,302,000 available for fiscal year 1961 which is frozen,

since the Department of Defense has no plans to release these funds for use during fiscal year 1961.

Finally, the Secretary of Defense makes no recommendations for any additional defense appropriations at this session, nor is any commitment given that any additional funds provided by the Congress would actually be used.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1960

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3758) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in activities affecting commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I change my amendment, designated "8-12-60-C," by adding before the semicolon on line 11, of page 2, the following:

Unless such establishment would have been exempt under the provisions of this

paragraph as in effect prior to the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Amendment of 1960.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is modified accordingly.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, we had a very long and, in part, fruitful week. I appreciate the attendance and diligence of Members of the Senate. Particularly do I appreciate the diligence, and attendance, and the contribution made by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK]. I commend him for his attention to the duties in the Senate and for the courteous and fair manner in which he has worked.

If there are no Senators who care to address the Senate at this time, pursuant to the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess, under the order previously entered, until Monday, August 15, 1960, at 12 o'clock meridian.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Report From Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 13, 1960

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, with the resumption of Senate activities, I am again issuing my periodical reports to my constituents in South Dakota. I would like, at this point, to make this report a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESS, THE CONVENTIONS, AND THE BIG CAMPAIGN

The three words "Congress," "conventions," and "campaigning"—added to the ugly word "communism"—pretty well totalize and typify the activities occupying the minds of most thoughtful Americans today when they permit their thoughts to stray beyond their own immediate problems and their home environments.

Incidentally, the usually slow-moving Senate is off to a fast start with four rather significant rollcall votes during the first 3 days of the session beginning August 8. The first vote tested the sentiment but did not decide the issue of whether this Congress will do anything to redeem the promises both major party platforms made about civil rights in their July conventions.

Of greater immediate concern to South Dakota, of course, is the question of farm legislation. Both political conventions pledged themselves to develop new comprehensive farm programs designed to expand net farm incomes and to promote agricul-

tural prosperity. Few expect that in this short session of Congress, an entirely new approach to farm legislation can be evolved and adopted. But many had—and some still have—high hopes some corrective action would be taken on our most urgent farm problem, that of mounting wheat surpluses and inadequate prices for annual wheat crops. Action may still occur, but the fact the House Agriculture Committee is not meeting and that indications point to a delay in recruiting a quorum of that committee prior to August 22, place a damper on optimistic hopes for effective wheat legislation during this short extra session of Congress, now planning to adjourn September 3. In all events, inaction thus far has deferred correctives too late for the current crop year. It is imperative that something helpful be done, however, in time for the crop year of 1961.

Communism never rests and seldom sleeps. The men in the Kremlin continue to stir up or sponsor trouble in Cuba, in the Congo, at the United Nations, by threats about Berlin, and in a dozen different ways and places. Firmness by America and the consistent Eisenhower policy of nonappeasement of the Communist overlords, however, continue to perpetuate peace and circumvent new Communist successes while our military might stands as a formidable warning to all those who would wage war to win friends or intimidate people.

Now, with regard to the big campaign. Thus far, politics have been present in all sessions of this extra session of Congress but not to the extent that some had feared. It may get better—or worse—time will tell. But up to now the public business has had prior consideration. After vote one on civil rights, the second and third dealt with the ratification of the so-called Antarctic Treaty which required the necessary two-third vote. The fourth vote, on August 10, gave approval to the recommendations of the Senate Appropriations Committee (of which I am a member) on civil works. It contains sev-

eral very important projects and items for South Dakota on which much work was done in committee, and I am happy to report all of them were accepted by the Senate action last Wednesday.

Naturally, like any other candidate, I would much prefer to be back home in South Dakota visiting your communities, shaking hands, attending meetings, and "shaping up the fences" instead of being back here for my duties in connection with this recessed session of Congress. However, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, for example, I felt I should be here to protect our South Dakota projects and interests as, after all, this is the job I am paid to do. Whenever opportunity permits during the session, I shall return home to South Dakota but so long as there are important decisions to be made here, I shall have to leave campaigning to my friends and others and strive to represent your views and protect your interests on the Senate floor and in committee.

Fortunately, during the recent recess, I was able to get around in a good bit of the State, bringing to 217 the towns and cities I have personally visited since September last, when Mary and I made our annual tour of the State, including visits in every county of South Dakota. Actually, these annual visits which I have made each year during the congressional recess are among the most enjoyable and interesting phases of a Senator's job. "Shaking hands with the folks back home" and holding conferences around the coffee cups is well worth the travel and the time, and I shall be at it again as I have always done in the past, when this session of Congress finally adjourns. In the meantime, I recognize the importance of pending problems here and the protection required if our taxpayers and our opportunity system are not to be crippled or curtailed by excesses and extremes which can so easily be enacted by a Congress on the eve of a presidential campaign and in the heat of August in Washington, D.C.